

# Shriver's Corner

## **EPA Region 3**

Pennsylvania

Adam's County

Route 394 in Straban  
Township

**EPA ID#** PAD980830889

**19th** Congressional District

## **Last Update:**

August 2002

## **Other Names:**

Cupl Property

Westinghouse #1 and #4

## **Current Site Status**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is overseeing the cleanup of the Shriver's Corner site. The cleanup is being carried out by the Westinghouse Company, the potentially responsible party (PRP). Currently, the site does not pose any immediate public health risk. All area residents have been provided with safe drinking water, thanks to water filters and a new community well which four homes were connected to in February 2000.

The next step in the cleanup process is to clean the groundwater. All testing wells have been installed for our groundwater cleanup. We expect to have a system built to pump and treat the groundwater before the end of 2002. That same year, long-term groundwater cleanup will start; it will continue for more than 30 years.

Soil cleanup at the Shealer Area and Culp Area was completed in August 1999.

# Site Description

The Shriver's Corner site has two areas covering about 10 acres located south of Route 394 (Shriver's Corner Road), in Straban Township, Adams County. Both areas have accepted drums of wastes from the Westinghouse Elevator Plant, a Superfund Site in Cumberland Township. Drums containing volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which are chemical components of solvents, liquid wastes, and paint sludge reportedly were dumped at the southern edge of the property.

Approximately 5,000 people use wells within three miles of the site as a source of drinking water. Approximately 250 people live within a mile of the site; the nearest residence is 100 feet away, and the nearest well is 10 feet from the site. The groundwater is contaminated with VOCs including chlorinated solvents, toluene, and xylene from former waste disposal practices.

## Site Responsibility


This site was the responsibility of federal and state governments, the site owner and parties potentially responsible for site contamination.

## NPL Listing History

Our country's most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites can be cleaned using federal money. To be eligible for federal cleanup money, a site must be put on the National Priorities List (NPL). This site was proposed to the NPL on October 15, 1984 and formally added to the list on June 10, 1986.

# Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater is contaminated with VOCs including chlorinated solvents, toluene, and xylene from former waste disposal practices. Threats to the public include drinking contaminated well water and coming into direct contact with any remaining contaminated wastes left on the site. Westinghouse has provided carbon filters for affected residential wells in the area, and drilled a new community well.

Contaminant descriptions and associated risk factors are available on the Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry, an arm of the CDC, web site at <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/hazdat.html> 

## Cleanup Progress

In April 1985, EPA ordered Westinghouse to remove about 80 surface drums and 250 cubic yards of contaminated soils and send the materials to an EPA-approved disposal site. A two-inch soil cover was placed over a contaminated area of the site. The company also provided carbon filters for some residential wells. These measures eliminated the immediate threats to the affected public and are controlling further site contamination. In 1995, after failed negotiations with PRPs, EPA built an eight-foot chain link fence to prevent nearby residents, including children, from coming in contact with newly discovered dangerous chemicals.

Under EPA supervision, Westinghouse finished the all studies of the groundwater and soil. These studies identify contamination types, locations, and concentrations. They also recommend a variety of approaches to dealing with the site pollution. On June 20, 1995, EPA released its proposed plan which explains the cleanup method chosen for the site. EPA's decision is formally described in a legal document (Record of Decision, or, ROD) that was issued on September 29, 1995. EPA's decision involves: 1) building a community well to supply water to affected homes, 2) removing approximately 1,800 cubic yards of soil contaminated with heavy metals, such as lead, 3) capping the excavated area, 4) extracting heavily contaminated groundwater, 5) and removing about 220 cubic yards of contaminated sediments.

The plans for the groundwater cleanup are finished, and PRPs are starting to do the work that is needed. Groundwater sampling done in February 1999 showed that the water pollution is moving as predicted -- slowly, heading downhill toward the westward creek. The path of this pollution movement will not impact any water supplies.

The soil cleanup at the Shealer Area and Culp Area was finished in August 1999. The community well was drilled and tested; affected residences were connected to it in February 2000. Installation of test wells for the groundwater pump and treat design was completed in the

Fall 2001. Total of forty nine groundwater monitoring wells and six recovery wells were installed during the design of the groundwater cleanup. The design of the groundwater cleanup system was completed in June of 2002. Construction for the groundwater pump-and-treat system is likely to finish at the end of 2002.

Currently, the Site does not pose any immediate public health risk. The long-term cleanup of the groundwater is expected to start in 2003 and is expected to last more than 30 years due to the nature of contaminants found at the site.

## **Contacts**

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Detailed public files (Administrative Record) on EPA's actions and decisions for this site can be examined at the following location:

Adams County Library

140 Baltimore Street

Gettysburgh, PA 17821

717-334-5716

U.S. EPA Region III

6th Floor Docket Room

1650 Arch St.

Philadelphia, PA 19103